

Obviousness

Claims 1 to 13 do not comply with section 28.3 of the *Patent Act*. The subject matter of these claims would have been obvious on the claim date to a person skilled in the art or science to which it pertains having regard to D1 and in light of the common general knowledge in the art.

In light of the new reference cited by the examiner, the arguments raised in applicant's correspondence received in this office on April 25, 2008 and October 29, 2008 are considered moot.

As to claim 1, D1 discloses a method for processing text data comprising:

- receiving a packet of text data (page 33 line 16: "*receiving the stream of data packets*");
- determining whether the packet has a unique packet identifier (page 9 lines 18-21: "*includes a packet ID that is used by the receiver to select packets*"; Figure 6 item 202); and
- if the packet has a unique packet identifier, determining whether the packet identifier matches an identifier (page 19 line 26- page 20 line 1: "*controller responds by comparing the packet's ID with a list of packet ID values...stored in filter list...Packet's which match any of the packet ID values in the filter list are "selected" and downloaded*"); and
- if the packet identifier matches the identifier, storing the packet to a data file in a storage (page 33 lines 13-15: "*downloading into a memory storage device those of said received packets which match said specified set of requested data packets*").

Even though D1 does not disclose the method being applied to an electronic book and the use of a library identifier and library storage. The subject application in its present wording is so generic and broad that the claimed invention could be applied to a plurality of different applications without garnering an inventive step. The disclosed use of D1 in databases is functionally equivalent to the purpose served by a library and as such the database's identifiers also serve the same functional purpose as the library identifier which helps identify which specific library a book pertains to, in the same manner that a database index can serve to pinpoint the specific location of a database cell. It should also be noted that these features could be either inferred directly from D1 or relate to normal practices and procedures known to one of ordinary skill in the art on the claim date. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have arrived without an inventive activity to the teachings of claim 1.

As to claim 7, D1 discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising sending the data file to a viewer (Figures 2 and 4 item 156).

As to claim 8, D1 discloses the method of claim 7, further comprising encrypting (page 12 lines 20-22: "*circuitry for encrypting...the data*") and compressing the data file (page 18 lines 27-28: "*Most or all of the data transmitted by the system will be transmitted in compressed form*").

As to claim 9, D1 discloses a method for processing data text comprising:

- sending a packet of data text in a bit stream having a packet identifier from a remote operations center (page 12 lines 18-19; page 13 lines 12-14);

- encrypting and compressing the data packet except for the packet identifier (page 12 lines 20-22: *"circuitry for encrypting...the data"*; page 18 lines 27-28: *"Most or all of the data transmitted by the system will be transmitted in compressed form"*);
- storing the data packet in a viewer storage (page 33 lines 13-15: *"downloading into a memory storage device those of said received packets which match said specified set of requested data packets"*);
- decompressing and decrypting the packet (page 15 lines 15-16: *"software also includes a data decompression routine for decoding information transmitted in compressed format"*; page 7 lines 19-20: *"user is then given...decryption keys to enable the user to access the requested information"*); and
- displaying the data text on a display of the viewer (Figure 2 item 156).

Even though D1 does not specifically disclose the feature of comparing the packet identifier with a library identifier identifying the library; and sending the data packet to a viewer communicatively coupled to the library if the packet identifier matches the library identifier. D1 does disclose a functional equivalent whereby the data's packet identifier is compared with a list of packet identifiers and when a match is determined then the data packet is downloaded which could also be modified to mean that when the match is determined that the data packet is transmitted to the viewer (page 19 line 26- page 20 line 1: *"controller responds by comparing the packet's ID with a list of packet ID values...stored in filter list...Packet's which match any of the packet ID values in the filter list are "selected" and downloaded"*). In addition, D1 does not disclose the method being applied to an electronic book and the use of a library identifier and library storage. The subject application in its present wording is so generic and broad that the claimed invention could be applied to a plurality of different applications without garnering an inventive step. The disclosed use of D1 in databases is functionally equivalent to the purpose served by a library and as such the database's identifiers also serve the same functional purpose as the library identifier which helps identify which specific library a book pertains to, in the same manner that a database index can serve to pinpoint the specific location of a database cell. It should also be noted that these features could be either inferred directly from D1 or relate to normal practices and procedures known to one of ordinary skill in the art on the claim date. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have arrived without an inventive activity to the teachings of claim 1.

As to claim 11, D1 discloses the method of claim 10, wherein the step of encrypting and compressing the packet comprises encrypting and compressing the data file (page 12 lines 20-22: *"circuitry for encrypting...the data"*; page 18 lines 27-28: *"Most or all of the data transmitted by the system will be transmitted in compressed form"*), and wherein the step of sending the packet to the viewer comprises sending the data file to the viewer (Figure 2 item 156).

Dependent claims 2 to 6, 10, 12, 13 do not define any additional features that would distinguish them from D1 and the common general knowledge in the art, hence the subject matter is deemed obvious.

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In view of the foregoing defects, the applicant is requisitioned, under subsection 30(2) of the *Patent Rules*, to amend the application in order to comply with the *Patent Act* and the *Patent Rules* or to provide arguments as to why the application does comply.

Under section 34 of the *Patent Rules*, any amendment made in response to this requisition must be accompanied by a statement explaining the nature thereof, and how it corrects each of the above identified defects.

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